THE
Caledonian Mercury

No. 9844. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, October 18. 1784.

ANCIENT HIGHLAND MUSIC.

The Annual Competition for Prizes given by the Highland Society of London to the beſt Performers on the ancient Martial Highland Great Pipe.

THE above competition, agreeable to former advertitement, was propoſed, as uſual, to have been held at the tryſt of Falkirk, as appointed in the *Almanacks* to meet the 12th of October.

The Directors, on repairing to the place ſo appointed, in the morning of that day, were informed, that the tryſt, from unforeſeen reaſons, had been delayed to the 14th or 15th, and conſequently that the aſſiſtance of the Gentlemen of the Highlands (the proper judges on this occaſion) could not be had without waiting a longer time than was convenient. The Directors, ſenſible, at the ſame time, of the impropriety and hardſhip of calling upon and withdrawing the attention of gentlemen brought together for the important buſineſs of the market, at the unanimous requeſt of the Pipers themſelves who had been aſſembled for two days, and knowing how acceptable it would be to the Ladies and Gentlemen at Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, reſolved to hear and give judgment, on this competition, at Edinburgh, where at all times could be had numbers of gentlemen, not only well qualified, but who had time ſufficient to give attention, and to judge of the merits of ſuch performances.

Notice therefore is hereby given, that the ſaid competition will be held on Tueſday next, the 19th of October current, in the Aſſembly Hall, back of the City Guard, to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.—And, as a further encouragement for defraying the expence and traveling charges of competitors, who, though not ſucceſsful in obtaining the prize, may yet be deſerving of ſome pecuniary conſideration, it was propoſed, that a contribution ſhould be made by thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who would honour them with their attendance.

With that view, tickets of admiſſion will be iſſued, at One Shilling each, to be had at the ſhops of Mr Charles Elliot, bookſeller, Parliament Square, and at the muſic-ſhops of Mr Roſs, Netherbow, Mr Stewart, Parliament Square, Mr Bremner at the Croſs Well, and at the door of the Aſſembly Hall, at the time of performance.

A plan of the performance will alſo be delivered.

Preſent Prices of Teas and Spirits,

At JOHN STURROCK's Warehouſe, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, viz.

	per lib.		per Gallon.
BEST Bohea Tea, at	2s. 6d.	* Beſt Weſt India Rum, at	9s.
Ordinary ditto,	2s.	Proof ditto,	8s.
Beſt Congo ditto,	7s.	* Beſt Coniac Brandy,	10s.
* Ditto Souchong,	8s.	Proof ditto,	8s.
* Fineſt Hyſon,	8s.	Dutch Geneva,	7s.
		* Proof Whiſky,	3s. 4d.

Thoſe marked * are the beſt pennyworths, particularly the *Hyſon Tea*, being of a very fine quality.

By Order of the Honourable
Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms,

THERE is to be expoſed to public roup and ſale, in the Cuſtomhouſes of Leith and Campbeltown, upon the days after mentioned, at twelve o'clock noon,

For Home Conſumption,

LEITH, Wedneſday 20th October 1784.—497 libs. fine Black Tea, and 57 libs. coarſe Tea.

CAMPBELTOWN, Thurſday 28th October 1784,—2104 libs. Black Tea.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the ſaid Cuſtomhouſes on the morning of the day of ſale, and on day immediately preceding, at cuſtomhouſe hours.

SHARES IN CARRON COMPANY.

TO be SOLD, by public roup or auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 9th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

TWENTY-EIGHT SHARES of L. 250 each, amounting to L. 7000 Sterling, of the Capital Stock, or Twenty-eight Six Hundredth Parts of the Iron Manufactory, or Works carried on at Carron, in the county of Stirling, North Britain, under the firm of "CARRON COMPANY," which belong to Ralph Lodge, Eſq; late of Gray's Inn, London, and his creditors; with a proportional part of the whole Eſtates and Property, Furnaces, Forges, Reſervoirs, Fixtures, and Appurtenances thereto belonging, and of the whole ſtock of Goods and Materials then on hand, which will be expoſed in one or ſeparate lots as may beſt ſuit the conveniency of perſons intending to offer for the ſame.

The articles and conditions of roup and ſale, and the rights of the ſaleable ſhares, are to be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Young writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Charles Guſcoigne, Eſq; manager of Carron Company at Carron, Dr George Carlyle phyſician in Carlyle, and Mr George Allan attorney in Darlington, perſons intending to offer may apply for information as to further particulars.

Offers for a ſale by private bargain may be tranſmitted to any of the above-named gentlemen.

FARMS of the ESTATE of PITCUR to LET.

To be LET for 19 years after Whitſunday next,

THE Whole FARMS of the Eſtate of PITCUR, lying in the ſhires of Perth and Forfar.

Alſo, The GRASS PARKS or Incloſures at Halyburton, for tillage for three crops after the above term.

Propoſals to be given in to Mr Aliſon, the factor, at Newhall, or to John Gordon clerk to the Signet, Edinburgh, between and the term of Martinmas next. Such offers as are not accepted will be kept ſecret, if deſired.

The farms will be ſhewn by Mr Aliſon, or by the ground officer at Hallyburton.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in Campbell's Land, Canongate, oppoſite Milton's Lodging, on Friday the 22d, and Saturday the 23d current,

The WHOLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which belonged to James Haddow, Eſq; General Surveyor of Excile, conſiſting of mounted four-poſted Beds, Feather Beds, Matreſſes, Blankets, Mahogany Deſks and Drawers, Mahogany Tables and Chairs, Mirror Glaſſes, a variety of Bed and Table Linen, China, Silver Plate, &c. &c.

The China, Linen, and Plate, to be ſold on Saturday.

The roup to begin each day at ten o' clock.

For Grenada,
THE CARRIERE,
JAMES M'CLEISH Maſter,

IS now ready to receive goods at Greenock, and will be clear to ſail on or before the 10th of next month.

She is a good veſſel, above 300 tons burden, with excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

Apply to John Campbell ſenior, here, or the Maſter at Greenock.

GLASGOW, 13th October 1784.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IN the courſe of my reading, I lately fell in with the following work, entitled,

JOSEPH, a Poem, in nine books, tranſlated from the French of M. BITAUBE, *Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres at Berlin, in 2 vols. 12mo.*

Having received much pleaſure, and I hope improvement, from the peruſal, I have ſent you the following ſtrictures upon it. Your giving them a place in your uſeful and entertaining paper, will confer a particular obligation, not only on me, but the Public, who will not be a little indebted to you for introducing them to a work, with the beauties of which they ſeem not to be ſufficiently acquainted. Indeed, it is ſometime before the merit of any poem of this kind is diſcovered, and ſtill longer before the Public has candour enough to acknowledge it.

Edin. Oct. 16. 1784. I am, &c. F.

THE favourable reception of M. Geſner's Death of Abel by the public, was, probably, one great inducement to M. Bitaube to undertake this work. Happy in the choice of his ſubject, he has given proof of that genius and taſte which ſuch a beautiful and intereſting piece of hiſtory ſeemed to require. In an age ſo inquiſitive about literary productions as the preſent, and in a country ſo eager as this to have every foreign publication of any merit tranſlated into her own language, it is difficult to conceive how this work has been ſo long neglected; and I cannot but eſteem the elegant tranſlation of it, which is now preſented to the public, as a valuable acquiſition. Thoſe who were not qualified to read this poem in the original, have it now in their power to ſee and to admire its beauties in the dreſs of their native language.

Mr Bitaubé has divided his work into nine books, to each of which a ſhort ſummary is prefixed. The poem, after an elegant exordium and invocation, commences with preſenting Joſeph to our view in the ſtate of a ſhepherd ſlave, tending, with his fellow ſlaves, the flocks of Potiphar, under the eye of Butophis, a rigid maſter. "His fair hair fell in neglected ringlets on his ſhoulders: His eyes were azure blue; the tears which bedewed them added to their natural ſoftneſs: Sorrow, which had withered the roſe on his cheek, had rendered his features more engaging: But he had loſt nothing of his noble yet artleſs mein; and his misfortunes ſerved but to heighten the impreſſion of virtue and innocence."

The deſcription of Butophis is a ſtriking contraſt to that of Joſeph. "Butophis, chief of the ſlaves of Potiphar, was born in the burning deſarts of Ethiopia. The lion, which inhales all the ardour of the ſun in that parched clime, and roars amidſt the arid waſte, is not more formidable to the traveller, than was that inexorable maſter to his ſlaves. Dark as the obſcureſt night was the colour of his ſkin and of his hair. The flames of paſſion ſparkled in his eyes, like the lightening which flaſhes in darkneſs. His roaring voice was heard in curſes and in threats. The whole of his appearance, even his hue, a new object to Joſeph, filled with terror the heart of that unfortunate youth."

The reflections of Joſeph upon the ſad reverſe of fortune which had befallen him, are characteriſtic and natural. His melancholy is chaſtened by his piety; and his grief at being ſo cruelly ſeparated from his father and Selima, the objects of his tendereſt affection, is, in ſome meaſure, diverted and mitigated by the benevolent concern, which his humanity leads him to take in the happineſs of his companions in ſlavery. The friendſhip betwixt him and Itobal is happily conceived. Its beginning, its progreſs, and its effects, are beautifully and naturally deſcribed. The influence of Joſeph over the friend, over the other ſlaves, and even over Butophis himſelf, the ſtriking inſtances of the powerful charms of piety and virtue, when conjoined with a native gentleneſs of behaviour.

The bower and the altar are natural indications of his prevailing ſentiments; and they are preparatory to ſome of the moſt intereſting ſcenes which are afterwards introduced. The ſtrain of his devotion is ſublime: The inſtruction he gives to Itobal is ſimple, and well adapted to the ſtate of mind in which that worthy friend found himſelf at that time. The happy change which is gradually produced upon the ideas and manners of the ſhepherds, ſhews the influence of true religion upon human ſociety in an engaging light.

As the fortunes of Joſeph have an intimate connection with the criminal paſſion which Potiphar's wife conceived for him, M. Bitaubé has very judiciouſly made her early acquainted with his perſon and his hiſtory. She is deſcribed with a maſterly hand; and her character and ſituation prepare us for the part which ſhe acts in the ſequel. The better to account for her paſſion, and for its violent effects, ſhe is repreſented as enamoured of Joſeph, even before ſhe had ſeen or heard of him. Before ſhe was joined with Potiphar in the hands of Hymen, a connection which had been formed by ambition and intereſt, and not by love, the ſecret trouble of her heart had led her to invoke the Goddeſs of Love in her temple near to Memphis. Whilſt ſhe ſtood before the altar, and preferred her prayer to Venus, offering the incenſe with trembling hands, the Demon of Pleaſure, in the form of an infant Cupid, preſented to her the figure of a young man, which ſeemed to have been painted by the Graces. An unknown flame ſuddenly kindled in her boſom, whilſt ſhe fixed her eager eyes upon the picture; the enchanting form had, from that time, hovered continually before her ſight; and even when, forced by duty, ſhe had ſworn to love her ſpouſe, her vows had been addreſſed only to this image engraven indelibly in her heart. Melancholy in the midſt of mirth, ſhe had fled from the bending crowd, and the tumultuous feaſts, which celebrated the union that ſhe had formed with regret. She had retired to Potiphar's country ſeat, in the neighbourhood of which Joſeph and the other ſhepherd-ſlaves tended their flocks. Wandering penſive in the foreſt, where Joſeph had formed his bower, ſhe, unperceived by him, hears that beautiful, though diſconſolate youth, and even hears one of his mournful ſongs, accompanied with his lyre.

"She diſcovers in the young Hebrew every feature of the image which Cupid had ſhown her in the temple of Venus. Her ſenſes are ſeized with ſudden aſtoniſhment; her boſom heaves; and the fire which the God had kindled in her breaſt burns and rages in her veins. With his ſweet and melting voice, with his harmony, which expreſſed all the wanderings of grief, with his complaints, and with his ſtill more moving ſilence, ſhe was deeply affected, and could not contain her tears. Her eyes were fixed on Joſeph: She was ready to accoſt him, and to demand the cauſe of his ſorrow. But whilſt ſhe heſitated to approach him, being withheld by a ſecret trouble of ſoul, he aroſe and retired."——The invention and fancy diſplayed in this paſſage muſt be allowed to have imparted to it a conſiderable degree of poetical merit; but many will be apt to think, that probability is too much neglected in the fiction of the Cupid preſenting the picture of Joſeph to Zaluca (for that is the name by which ſhe is diſtinguiſhed), in the temple of Venus; and that the violence of her love might have been ſufficiently accounted for from cauſes more ordinary and natural.

Nec Deus interſit niſi dignus vindice nodus.

One effect of this poetical invention is to make Zaluca's paſſion for Joſeph to appear leſs criminal, becauſe leſs voluntary; a light in which it ought not to have been repreſented.

The effect produced upon Zaluca's mind by the ſight of Joſeph; her inquiries concerning him at the ſhepherds; the intereſt ſhe takes in his ſorrow; and her ſecret pleaſure at being informed, "that no ſhepherdeſs had touched his heart;" and all circumſtances natural in themſelves, properly conjoined, and happily deſcribed. They diſcover the paſſion which, unknown to herſelf, had taken poſſeſſion of her youthful heart, and which "ſhe fondly believed to be pity;" they prepare us for the reſolution ſhe forms to reviſit Joſeph's bower, and for the requeſt ſhe makes to know the cauſes of his misfortunes and of his grief.

As a ſpecimen of the author's powers of deſcription, let me ſelect the ſcene with which he ends his firſt book.——"The ſun appeared all on fire through the thick foliage behind his (Joſeph's) hut, while the moon rolled her ſilver orb in the oppoſite heavens, and in the trembling waters of the Nile. The ſong of the grove died away by degrees, and the fanning weſt wind ſcarcely ſtirred the leaves. The lowings of the herds, retiring from the paſtures, were heard at a diſtance. Now all was ſtill, and univerſal ſilence reigned. Zaluca, ſeated by Joſeph, on the green turf at the entrance of his hut, fixed her eyes on the young ſlave, and lent an attentive ear. Nature, in ſilence, ſeemed to attend, and Joſeph began."

The ſecond book is filled up with the account which Joſeph gives to Zaluca of his family; of the happineſs which he had enjoyed in his early youth; of the riſe and progreſs of his brethren's envy; of the mutual affection betwixt him and Selima; of the preparation that was made for their intended nuptials; and the fatal event which had prevented that happy union, and had ſubjected him to his preſent condition of ſlavery. The narration is beautiful and affecting; and, by the various particulars of it, his character is placed in an amiable light. His reluctance to reveal the crimes of his brethren; the painful emotions which ſeized his benevolent heart, when he diſcovered the firſt ſymptoms of their jealouſy and hatred; his kind but unſucceſsful endeavours to remove their enmity, and to regain them to filial affection, confidence, and duty; are all expreſſed in the moſt natural and engaging manner. The deſcription of Simeon's character and perſon is particularly ſtriking.—"How I pity Simeon! However dire my misfortunes, they are not equal to his. My firſt years, at leaſt, were ſpent in the lap of pleaſure; but, ever ſince he ſaw the light, his days have been a prey to ſorrow. Though torn from my deareſt friends, I reflect with ſatisfaction on our mutual love; and, in my deepeſt diſtreſs, I taſte the conſolations of friendſhip. But Simeon's heart has been ſhut to all her endearments. Never could his eyes ſhed thoſe tears which are dearer to the heart than laughter. Sullen and troubled, he courts ſolitude; His ſable locks add to the natural paleneſs of his countenance: Though young, the wrinkles furrow his brow: Never was he heard to ſing, nor ſeen to hold the lyre. He beholds with indifference the flowers ſpring up, and the morning dawn. Though not the eldeſt of my brethren, ſo great is his aſcendency, that they regard him as their chief."

(To be continued.)

LANDS in the SHIRE of HADDINGTON.

To be SOLD, by private bargain,

THE Lands and Barony of CLERKINGTON, pleaſantly ſituated upon the river Tyne, about half a mile weſt from the town of Haddington, all properly incloſed and ſubdivided, and yielding at preſent about 423 l. Sterling of rent, after deduction of miniſters ſtipend. The Lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county of Haddington. There is upon the eſtate a great quantity of fine old wood, with many plantations of young trees all in a thriving condition, and there is a modern manſion-houſe upon the eſtate, built only a few years ago, but not altogether finiſhed in the inſide.

The lands will be ſhewn by Lewis Gordon tenant at Blackhouſe, or any of the other tenants. And, for particulars, application may be made to Mr Samuel Mitchelſon, junior, clerk to the ſignet, who has in his hands the title-deeds, leaſes, rental, and plan of the eſtate, and who has powers to conclude a ſale.

PRICE of STOCKS, Oct. 14.

Bank Stock ſhut, 110½ a ex div.	Ditto 1758. 5½.
5 per cent. Stock, 87½ a ¾.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut, 70¾ a ¾ ex div.	3 per cent. Ann. ſhut.
3 per cent. con. 54¾ a ½ a ¾.	Navy Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. red. ſhut, 54¾ a ½ ex div.	Ditto unpaid, 4 a 3 diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills, —
Long Ann. 26½	Navy Bills, 2½ diſc.
Short Ann. 1778, 1¾.	3 per cent. Scrip. 6½.
South Sea Stock, —	4 per cent Scrip. 72½.
3 per cent. Old Ann. ſhut.	Omnium, —
Ditto New Ann. 53½ a ¾.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 12 s 2 d.

WIND at DEAL, Oct. 13. E. N. E.

HALFPENNY
HALFPENNY

From the London Papers, Oct. 14.

LONDON.

In conſequence of a report this day (about half paſt two o'clock) that the Dutch men of war at the mouth of the Scheldt had fired three broadſides into an Imperial veſſel which was attempting to go up that river to Antwerp, the merchants at 'Change were greatly alarmed, and the ſtocks fell one and a half per cent. but the moſt judicious and intelligent among the Dutch merchants look upon the whole as a trifling matter, and view it in a different light from what the ſtock jobbers at Jonathan's do.

Letters from Amſterdam, dated Oct. 6. declare, that great diviſions had taken place in the Aſſembly of the States-General, relative to the diſmiſſion of the Duke of Brunſwick, Field-Marſhal General of the United Provinces. The great reform this able officer, who is allowed to be one of the beſt ſoldiers in Europe, has made in the Dutch army, has occaſioned the officers in that ſervice to love him with a degree of enthuſiaſm; and the garriſon and inhabitants of Bois le Duc, a large ſtrong town in the Netherlands, of which his Serene Highneſs is the Governor, have made a moſt ſpirited remonſtrance in conſequence of the treatment, equally ungrateful and unjuſtifiable, which he has received from their High Mightineſſes.

Accounts from Holland and Flanders, by the laſt mails, concur in declaring it is the general opinion of the political ſpeculators on thoſe parts of the Continent, that the Emperor will take a decided part in favour of the Duke of Brunſwick, who is greatly eſteemed by his Imperial Majeſty, and is Field-Marſhal of the empire, a poſt which he has filled for ſeveral years with the higheſt reputation.

Authentic accounts from Bruſſels, dated October 5, mention, that the Emperor has written to the Baron de Hop, Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the States-General, a letter, which contains his diſapprobation of the proceedings of the Aſſembly of the States, reſpecting the Duke of Brunſwick, in the ſtrongeſt terms.

Letters were received yeſterday from Peterſburgh, dated September 16, from an eminent phyſician, declaring that her Imperial Majeſty was perfectly recovered from her late indiſpoſition.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Gibraltar, which were brought over in the Swift cutter, arrived at Plymouth.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received from Madeira, which are dated the 10th of Auguſt, and contain an account of the ſafe arrival of the ſhips from London bound to the Weſt Indies. The packet was likewiſe arrived there, and had ſailed again.

Letters from Cadiz, dated September 21, mention, that the United States of America have within theſe few weeks concluded a new treaty of amity and commerce with the Court of Liſbon, by virtue of which the American and Portugueſe veſſels are to be entirely exempted from all the extra port duties in the harbours of each other. The Americans are freely to uſe and trade to all the Portugueſe ſettlements in Aſia and South-America, where they are to pay the accuſtomed duties. The ſhips of each nation are to ſalute the flag of the other reciprocally. An American Conſul is to reſide at Liſbon; another at Oporto; and they are to have an agent in the Braſils and at Goa. The Portugueſe are to have a Conſul in America (to chuſe their port) and agents in two other of the principal cities. Perſons in public characters are to be treated with the uſual reſpect, and the Americans are to eſtabliſh a Factory t Liſbon at pleaſure.

An ordinance has paſſed the Court of Verſailles, directing all Governours and Commanders at the French iſlands, and other ports in the Eaſt Indies, to treat all American ſhips in the ſame manner as thoſe ſailing under French colours.

Yeſterday, previous to the holding of the Court of Directors at the Eaſt-India Houſe, in Leadenhall ſtreet, the Chairman held a conference with Mr Pitt at his houſe in the Treaſury, to which he was attended by another Director. The ſubject of this interview was to lay before the Miniſter ſome diſpatches which are preparing to be ſent off by the packet, Captain Connor, which is intended to ſail the firſt week in next month for India.

We hear the India Commiſſioners mean to have all the original treaties and correſpondence between our Governors abroad and the eaſtern Princes tranſmitted to them, and that a perſon acquainted with the oriental languages is to be employed to tranſlate them correctly; this has been found neceſſary from ſome miſtakes that have been made in the tranſlations ſent from India.

The houſe taken for the India Commiſſioners and their clerks is not yet ready, ſo that the buſineſs at preſent is tranſacted in Lord Sydney's office; there are only three clerks at preſent appointed, but the duty increaſing beyond what was expected, the number muſt, it is thought, be augmented.

The following is an accurate ſtatement of the naval force at preſent employed by Government for the ſuppreſſion of illicit trade:

In the ſervice of the Cuſtoms, armed cutters,	42
Kept by the Engliſh Exciſe, unarmed ditto,	5
Under the Scots Commiſſioners, armed ditto,	9
Men employed in this ſervice,	4235
The total expence, L.	220,220

It is impoſſible to compute the number of veſſels made uſe of for carrying on this trade; but they are from thirty to three hundred tons burthen; mounted from ſix to twenty four guns; and navigated by crews from twelve to one hundred men: the largeſt make ſeven or eight voyages in a year, and can bring in one freight three thouſand half-ankers of ſpirits, and ten or twelve tons of tea, beſides many other valuable articles.

Accounts from Barbadoes, dated Sept. 9. ſay, that a body of the Caribbee Indians, to upwards of 100 ſhallops and large canoes, had landed the firſt of laſt month on the little iſland of Barbuida, and, after deſtroying ſeveral plantations, had re-embarked with ſome negroes, a great number of cattle, and a quantity of corn. It is ſaid theſe ſavages came from the French iſland of St Martio, the people of which encouraged and aſſiſted them in this marauding expedition.

Can it be at all aſtoniſhing that there ſhould be inſurrections among the negroes of our iſlands; or that men ſhould uſe the weapons which "God and Nature" have put into their hands to reſcue themſelves from the tyranny of unfeeling maſters? Man was never made to be the ſlave of man; even at the beſt, the ſtate of bondage is inſufferable to a mind ſuſceptible and intelligent; but when tortures are added to ſlavery, it is not to be wondered at, that there ſhould be revolt and maſſacre. Let us look into the annals of our Weſtern Indies; we there find, that the people who boaſt of their freedom are the moſt remarkable for their tyranny, we ſhall find, that no other ſlaves are made ſo miſerable as the ſlaves of Britain. For the evidence of this diſgraceful truth, we are indebted to the generous Mr Ramſay, who has publiſhed a book, the reſult of twenty years experience in the Weſt Indies. He tells us that,

"In the month of March 1783, the following circumſtances came out in the trial of a caſe of inſurance at Guildhall. An ignorant maſter of a ſlave-ſhip had overſhot his port, Jamaica, and was afraid of wanting water before he could bear up again to the iſland. He himſelf fell ſick. In the courſe of his illneſs he ordered his mate, who was the man that gave the evidence, to throw over board 46 ſlaves, hand-cuffed; and was readily obeyed. Two days after he ordered 36 more to be thrown after them, and after two days more another parcel of 40. Ten others, who had been permitted to take the air on deck, unfettered, jumped into the ſea indignantly after them. The ſhip, after all, brought into port 480 gallons of water. Can humanity imagine that it was meant, in any poſſible circumſtances, to ſubmit the fate of ſuch numbers of reaſonable creatures to the reveries of a ſick monſter; or that his brutal inſtrument ſhould dare to boaſt of his obedience, and even do it with impunity, in the higheſt criminal court of the beſt informed people of Europe?"

The following are the moſt authentic particulars of the late hurricane at Jamaica, as extracted from ſeveral letters:

"On Friday the 30th of July, after a fine cloſe and warm day, the ſun appeared more red than uſual, and the hills being clear of thoſe cloudy caps which uſually cover them, about five in the evening the ſky all of a ſudden began to look extremely angry, the ſea in the harbour of Kingſton roſe in ſwells, without any apparent cauſe, as there was little wind ſtirring; the ſun ſet in blood; and when the moon, which was near the full, aroſe ſoon after, there was a duſkineſs acroſs his diſc, all which foreboded what we afterwards experienced. At ſeven o'clock the wind ſhifted, and began to blow freſh; on which occaſion the ſhips in Kingſton and Port-Royal harbours, many of which were preparing to get away, remoored. Captains and other officers, who were on ſhore regaling, made haſte to get on board their ſhips. By ten o'clock the gale increaſed to ſuch a degree, that there was no ſuch thing as a boat living; the ſmall craft were all drawn up on ſhore. At midnight the hurricane had increaſed to an alarming height; the clouds exceeding low and black; and a violent torrent of rain iſſuing from them. At two in the morning a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt, which cauſed the people to get out of their beds, and many ran naked into the fields; within a few minutes after another ſhock was alſo felt, but leſs ſevere, though accompanied with a hollow noiſe, as of thunder, which went gradually off in about four minutes. By four o'clock, which was before day light, a prodigious deveſtation was done in Kingſton. At ſix the gale began to moderate; and by nine it was ſo near over, that boats ventured off. The morning diſcovered an aweful ſight; the wrecks of veſſels, ſome of the ſhips ſtill at anchor, but many diſmaſted, and mere wrecks; among which were the Flora friate, of 36 guns, Captain Montagu, who ſlung moſt of her guns over, and was obliged to cut away all her maſts. The Janus, of 44 guns, on board of which the Commodore's pendant was, luckily lay in a kind of eddy ſheltered from the wind's greateſt force. To our great ſurpriſe, neither the ſhips at Port-Royal, nor the place, ſuffered ſo much as was to be expected. Some houſes were blown down at New Greenwich, and a few at Spaniſh-Town. In St George's pariſh, at Crawford-Town, they had a great deal of miſchief done, and ſeven people killed. In the harbour of Port-Morant four veſſels were loſt. In Machineel two are loſt, and a number of craft. In the pariſh of St Thomas in the Eaſt, which is at the S. E. point of the iſland, the moſt damage has been done. There has been much miſchief at St Anne's, but the accounts are various. The number of people killed is above 170 in the whole iſland, chiefly ſlaves."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Oct. 3.

"The Harriet brig, Captain Sullivan, is arrived at Cove, from St Anne's, Jamaica, after a very ſhort but boiſterous paſſage: She ſailed the 13th of Auguſt, a fortnight after the ſtorm, which has done great miſchief at that place.

"A prodigious variety of orders is come over for proviſions and other articles to be ſhipped directly: Seven ſhips are now engaged for this purpoſe, which wil ſail by the end of the month at fartheſt. We do not hear of any of our veſſels having ſuffered much in the late ſtorm at Jamaica; and there is reaſon to hope they will all arrive ſafe in due time."

The merchant ſhips bound to Jamaica are taking in bricks and tiles for their ballaſt, in order to repair the damages done by the late hurricane there.

Letters from Dublin, dated Oct. 4. mention, that the Marquis de Fayette had arrived a few days before at Cork. His viſit to Ireland, at this intereſting period, cauſes great ſpeculation.

Ireland, at all times unable to ſupply her own conſumption of corn, has this year been more than ordinarily deficient. The quantity of wheat imported nearly doubles what it has been in ſome former years.

The Scottiſh Society of Antiquarians propoſe to publiſh a catalogue *raiſonné* of the ſeries of Scots coins, with plates executed from the originals, deeds of the mint, acts of Parliament, tables of weight, alloy, &c. with their comparative value with foreign money. This will be a curious undertaking, as it will relate to an extinct kingdom, which grows every day more obſolete.

A public aeroſtat, ſixty feet high, and thirty-four in diameter, is now ſetting up in Paris, which is to be ready for its departure by the 20th or 25th of this month, and will carry ſix travellers, with ballaſt and proviſion for their voyage. It is to be hired by ſuch ladies or gentlemen as chooſe to make an excurſion in the air, and the price is to be twenty five louis for each perſon; the ſubſcribers to take their turn, according to the priority of their applications.

Tueſday laſt, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one of the moſt curious Balloons that ever went off in this country was launched out of Mr Wilſon's garden at Chelſea, for the amuſement of his friends. It had ſixteen beautiful variegated ſtripes, made of paper, and filled with rarefied air, twelve feet diameter; and to try the experiment, it took up a large white Pomeranian dog faſtened on a car. About four o'clock the ſame afternoon it was taken up by a labourer, in a vale near Epping, in Eſſex, about eighteen miles diſtance, and was brought back the next morning for the reward of one guinea, paid by that gentleman. The dog was in perfect ſafety; but in his aerial flight he received a few drops of volatile ſpirits on fire, which makes him look as if he had been beautifully ſpotted.

Our Saturday laſt in the afternoon, a well dreſſed perſon called at the houſe of a gentleman on Blackheath, and with all the eaſy behaviour of an acquaintance, aſked the footman if his maſter was at home; being anſwered in the affirmative, he got off his horſe, and was conducted by the ſervant to the parlour, where his maſter was ſitting alone. The gentleman, after the footman had withdrawn, civilly aſked the perſon to ſit down; but inſtead of ſo doing, he immediately locked the door, and obſerving, that the buſineſs he was come about required no preface, inſtantly drew a piſtol from his breaſt pocket, and demanded 200l. The gentleman could only anſwer, that he had not ſuch a ſum in the houſe; then, ſaid the villain, give me a draft upon your banker, or you're a dead man. This, under ſuch circumſtances, the gentleman was obliged to comply with. The villain then ordered the gentleman to ſet him to the door, when he immediately mounted his horſe, and rode full ſpeed to town; the ſervant was ordered to purſue him, but unfortunately arrived in town about five minutes after the draft had been paid.

On Tueſday evening, about eight o'clock, the poſt-boy was robbed of the mail by two foot-pads, at a place called Lord Straffurd's Lane, between Northampton and Harborough.

The perſon charged with the murder of the Jew boy, we are aſſured, on Tueſday laſt, transferred upwards of 5000 l. ſtock.

The Medical Society of London, held in Crane-court, have juſt propoſed the following queſtion, as a ſubject for a prize gold medal, viz. "What diſeaſes may be mitigated or cured by exciting particular affections or paſſions of the mind?" The diſſertations on this ſubject are to be delivered before the 8th of January 1786.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, Sept. 14.

"We have the ſatisfaction of hearing at laſt that the Empreſs our Sovereign is now out of danger, and recovering fully from the relapſe of her fever. She is at Czarſkow, where ſhe takes the air daily. It is forty miles from this capital."

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, Jamaica, July 8.

"We hear from the Windward, that the ſhip Simon Taylor, Captain Manſon, has been loaded in Plantain Garden River with upwards of 500 hogſheads of ſugar, and a quantity of rum; and that the Hon. Simon Taylor, Eſq. in conſequence of her being the firſt ſhip that ever took in a cargo up that river, nobly opened a ſubſcription to riſe a purſe of 500 l. Sterling, as a preſent to Captain Manſon, for his enterpriſing ſpirit and unwearied endeavours, in ſounding and exploring a moſt intricate and rocky channel, which may well be compared to the famous labyrinth of Crete; and as an encouragement to other maſters of veſſels to imitate Captain Manſon's laudable example, Mr Taylor ſubſcribed 100 l. Sterling out of his own pocket, and has promiſed to make up the deficiency, if he can by no other means fill up the ſubſcription. The navigation into Plaintain Garden River, before this event happened, was deemed ſo exceedingly difficult and dangerous, that no ſeamen had been found hardy enough to make the attempt with any veſſel of conſiderable burthen."

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, Jamaica, July 22.

"By the depoſitions of the two ſeamen who brought the ſchooner Providence, formerly commanded by Mr Robert Ferguſon, into this harbour, it appears that the ſaid ſchooner being on a voyage from this iſland to that of Curacoa, put into an unfrequented harbour on the Spaniſh Main, commonly called Ban Hunda, where Captain Ferguſon, with four of his hands, went on ſhore, leaving only two men on board to take care of the veſſel. Shortly after they were landed, they were attacked by a numerous body of Savages, well armed, who, without the ſmalleſt provocation, fired upon them, whereby two ſeamen were ſhot dead on the beach, and the captain mortally wounded, though he made ſhift to eſcape from his murderers, and get on board the ſchooner, but died the next day in great agony. The perſons who were left on board the ſchooner can give no account of the other two men, but that they were ſeparated from their companions by the Indians, and perhaps ſuffered a more lingering death, as they never ſaw them afterwards. The two deponents, who were eye-witneſſes to this moſt tragical ſcene, without being able to afford their unfortunate comerades the ſmalleſt aſſiſtance, very much to their credit navigated the veſſel back to this port.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated St Mary's, July 23. 1784, and received by the Somerſet, arrived at Briſtol.

"We have been very much alarmed for two weeks paſt, on account of an intended inſurrection of the negroes in this neighbourhood, which was fortunately diſcovered the day before it was to have taken place; the ringleader was burnt alive on Saturday laſt at Port-Maria, another negro was hanged, his body burnt, and his head fixed on the top of the boiling houſe, and three more were ſeverely flogged. This affair was diſcovered through the ringleader, who was a driver, being informed by the negro that was hanged, that ſeveral negroes belonging to an eſtate adjoining to ours had agreed to join them, and he ſet out laſt Sunday ſe'ennight to look for them, when very fortunately meeting with two negroes of the eſtate, who were not in the plot, he diſcovered all his intentions to them, upon which they immediately ſeized him. It is ſaid, thoſe two negroes will have their freedom, and annuities for their lives. We are ſtill very uneaſy, fearing it may yet break out, as we have great reaſon to believe, that the negroes upon many eſtates were concerned.

"At a meeting of the gentlemen yeſterday, it was agreed to ſearch all the negroes houſes in this pariſh at the ſame hour, and ſeize all the arms that can be found, there being great reaſon to believe that there are many, the militia of this pariſh having had new guns twice within four years paſt, notwithſtanding which, half of them have not any at preſent: It was alſo agreed, that any negro diſcovering e number of arms ſhall have his freedom. We are a good deal alarmed at a declaration of one of the negroes who ſuffered, which is, that one of the Maroon negroes had promiſed him arms and ammunition if he would begin. This is ſuch an affair, that we do not chooſe to ſay any thing to the Maroons about it; but we are taking every method to prevent any attempt the negroes may make."

Extract of a letter from Tunbridge-wells, Oct. 9.

"Lord Mansfield leaves us to-day in perfect health. He has been the life of the place for the three laſt months; mixed in all companies, and never failed to create mirth and good humour wherever he went, ſtill preſerving his companionable qualities, ſuperior to any man living. Mrs Haſtings paſſed five days here with Major and Mrs Scott, on her way to Brighton. Lord Mansfield, who has always profeſſed the warmeſt friendſhip for Mr Haſtings, was her conſtant viſitor, conducted her to Penhurſt, and accompanied her every day to the walks. She was at one of our balls, elegantly, but not expenſively dreſſed,

It was remarked to Lord Mansfield, that the pearls and diamonds she wore that night were worth above 20,000l. His Lordship mentioned this to Mrs Hastings, who told him, that the gentleman who observed her so accurately, had an opportunity of making a good bargain, as she would let him have all the pearls and diamonds she wore at the ball for 400 l. The place will be decerned entirely next week."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Oct. 11.

"Admiral Innes is daily expected down to hoist his flag on board the Europa of 50 guns, which is preparing with all possible dispatch for the Jamaica station, to which place she is ordered immediately."

Extract of a letter from Kilkenny, Sept. 29.

"A few days since Henry Prettie and Daniel Toler, Esqrs. presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant the petition of the county of Tipperary, with a request that he would be pleased to have it laid before his Majesty with all convenient speed; to which his Excellency gave the following answer: 'I shall transmit this address to be laid before his Majesty, but it will be impossible for me to avoid accompanying it with sentiments of disapprobation.'"

ROSCOMMON MEETING,

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the free Citizens and Inhabitants of the town of Roscommon, on the 15th of September, 1784, pursuant to public notice.

Counsellor CHRISTOPHER LYSTER in the Chair.

Resolved unanimously, That as the present imperfect representation of the people in Parliament, is felt and complained of as a national grievance, we conceive a national association, to deliberate upon the redress of the same, as perfectly warrantable and constitutional.

Resolved unanimously, That we regard the accusation of the High Sheriffs of the city of Dublin, (and consequently of the majority of the High Sheriffs throughout the kingdom) by his Majesty's Attorney General of Ireland, as a most desperate attempt to over-awe the free spirit of the people, and to misinterpret the free principles of the constitution.

Resolved unanimously, That we solemnly recommend it to our fellow-citizens, to consider of the expediency of instructing their representatives to impeach the present Attorney-General at the bar of the House of Lords, or of transmitting an Address to our most gracious Sovereign, praying his removal for ever from his Majesty's council, or to pursue such other temperate and constitutional means as may be best calculated to redress an insulted people.

Resolved unanimously, That the copy of a letter in the public papers, signed John Fitzgibbon, containing the above accusation, be committed to the flames, by the hand of the common hangman.

Resolved unanimously, That we agree with our fellow-citizens of Antrim, in the expediency of holding the national Congress in some place more central than Dublin, and that we take the liberty of recommending Athlone, both on account of its situation, and the very liberal offer of its independent Sovereign and inhabitants, as well entitled to the seat of Congress.

Counsellor Lyster having left the Chair, and Colonel Thomas M'Dermots having been called thereto,

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be given to Counsellor Lyster, for his spirited, able, and patriotic conduct in the Chair.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr Ignatius Purcell, for his ready and obliging compliance with our requisition, in accepting the office of Secretary.

Signed by order,

IGN. PURCELL, Sec.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, Sept. 27.

"The Emperor has just published the following very severe edict against the embezzlers of public money:

"JOSEPH, &c.

"Article 1. We declare, that by public monies are to be understood not only those arising from our domains, aids, subsidies, and other branches of the revenue, but likewise those belonging to churches, friaries, hospitals, houses of invalids, poor and orphan houses, and other foundations that regard the public.

"2. The receivers, or others employed in these affairs (having been sworn into office) who shall be convicted of having embezzled or secreted any part of the public money, if the sum exceeds fifteen florins, but does not amount to two hundred, shall be exposed to public shame, and condemned to labour on the public works, or to a house of correction, or, if not able to work, to a prison for the following periods, in proportion to the sums so embezzled or secreted, viz.

From 15 to 50 florins, 1 year.
From 50 to 100 —— 2 years.
From 100 to 150 —— 4 years.
From 150 to 200 —— 8 years.

"If the sum amount to, or exceeds 200 florins, he shall be punished with death.

"3. If sworn into office, restitution is not to free him from the penalty, which shall be strictly inflicted; but if not sworn, full restitution shall mitigate the penalty to the lowest mentioned in Article 2. and in proportion for any part, provided that the deficiency do not amount to, or exceed 200 florins, in which case the defaulters shall be punished with death."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 14.

"The dead calm which has hung so heavily over this poor city for these two months past, with very short intermissions, still hangs over it with raven wings, afflicting the hearts of poor idle mortals.——What! No news about the Dutch? says one.—Hang them, says another, we shall have no fun from that quarter. They yield every thing to the Emperor.—Well! but will not old Frederick be stirring in the midst of all these things?—I am afraid he is too old.—And as for the King of France, all the world knows, that the Court of Versailles, now at the very head of the politicks of Europe, will not willingly risk the confusions and convulsions of a new war!—This melancholy sentiment is contradicted by some lively younker, whose high spirits dispose him to hope for the best. He doubts not but the successes of the French nation in the last war will spirit that lively and irritable people to advance some new pretensions or other, which shall be a source of hostilities. Thus does *ennui* prey upon the sons and daughters of idleness, who, like the kings and princes of the earth, are willing to amuse their leisure with the blood of their fellow-creatures. The happy labouring man laughs in the evening over his pot, at the anxiety of politicians, and swears he does not care a rush which way matters go. This diversity of character, this contrast between the idle and the busy man, is, I assure you, very strikingly exemplified in the ale and beer-houses of London, at all times, and especially in the present dearth of news. However one might wish to be an idler, and to avoid hard labour of body or mind, through the day, he would be inclined to enjoy the gay and careless relaxation of the evening, and the sweet, profound sleep of the industrious and laborious man at night. Thus the sons and daughters of labour may be said to hold, with those of pleasure, divided empire.

"Amidst the general gloom which is the consequence of the present peaceful times, a ray of light cheers the mind on reflection, that on Monday next, wind and weather serving, Mr Blanchard is to ascend into the skies, in his balloon. The reputation of Blanchard is very high. He has already performed four aerial voyages. He is celestial courier in ordinary. He is to travel the whole day in whatever course the wind may carry him, unless, I suppose, it shall wish him into the German Ocean. As for the Channel, I suppose he would think nothing of crossing it.

"There is a talk here, that the C———r and Mr D——s are caballing against Mr P—t; and that those sworn friends represent the young p——r, at a certain place, as no true friend to the prerogative.

"Amidst that variety of conversation which took place at the Shakespeare, on occasion of the anniversary of Mr Fox's election for Westminster, the declarations and opinions of an Irish Colonel of Volunteers were not the least remarkable. This gentleman talked long and loud, and drew a great circle of attention.—"And now, by *Jesus!*" said he, after the glass had circulated a due time, "I will let the cat out of the bag. My poor dear friends on the other side of the water! you need not to be so bloodily afraid of us. The landed interest of Ireland is all against us; and we, the heads of the Volunteers, only want to be much made of. Why is not your ministry about drinking with us? and *promising* us good things? and taking us off with money and such things?"

Extract of another letter from London, Oct. 14.

"The affair between the Dutch and the Emperor, or rather the Emperor and the Dutch, (as the Republic have, by their follies and their faults, certainly fallen far behind the rank of Austria), is, at this moment, terminating peaceably; though, from the tardy-gaited forms of Holland, with more delay than necessary.

"As far as favourable acceptance, and friendly intercourse between the two Courts may be supposed to operate, the trade of England will be much advantaged by the Emperor's accomplishing his object on the Scheldt.

"In the visit of the Bishop of Osnaburgh at Vienna, his time there has been made to pass off with much additional advantage and satisfaction, by the residence of General Walmoden at that Court. General Walmoden, the Hanoverian minister at Vienna, is by far the most popular of the whole corps diplomatiques, and in an especial manner attached to the interests of Great Britain, from his former residence and close connections here. He is the son of the Countess of Yarmouth, and inherited the larger part of her immense fortune.

"The new creation of Peerages lately handed about, are far less certain than the establishment of an *Order of Merit*, which, according to all accounts, is part of the plan of Ministry, and will take place soon after Christmas.

"What with titles and strings, thus appended on all sides to the machine of government, it will be odd indeed, if it does not go on glibly. For thus there will be at least twenty more put in harness to do the business."

The Grand Jury of Northumberland has certified the prices of grain as follow:—Wheat per quarter, (Winchester measure) 1 l. 18 s.—oats, 16 s. 8 d.—Barley, 1 l.—rye, 1 l. 8 s.—beans, 1 l. 16 s.—pease, 1 l. 16 s.—white pease, 1 l. 18 s.

We are desired to say, that it was not Mr Scott who let off the first Balloon in this place with fire appended to it, as mentioned in our last. The merit of this, if any, undoubtedly belongs to Mr Tytler, who first made public exhibitions of Fire Balloons in Comely Garden. To him alone the boys are indebted for their present diversion.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Oct. 9.

"Thursday being appointed by the High Sheriffs to give an answer to the requisition of the freemen and freeholders of their bailiwick; accordingly, at the time appointed, they were waited on at Sheriff Jenkin's, Dame-street, by Messr. Collins, Peree, and Tandy, to whom the following answer to the requisition was delivered:

"Gentlemen,

"We have received, by the hands of Mr Tandy, the following requisition delivered to us:

"You are entreated to convene a meeting of the Freemen and Freeholders of this city, on Monday, the 12th of October 1724, in order to consider of and adopt the most effectual and constitutional means to promote a Parliamentary reform."

"With the following resolution annexed, intended to be proposed at such meeting:

"Resolved, That, highly approving of the integrity of A. B. C. D. and E. we do hereby nominate them to consult and co-operate with these gentlemen who have been, or may hereafter be appointed, by the several counties, cities, and free towns of this kingdom, to meet on the 25th of October inst. in the city of Dublin."

"This requisition and resolution, Mr Tandy was pleased to inform us to be the same lately delivered to our immediate predecessors in office, who, upon the most mature deliberation and advice, thought it right to decline issuing their summons for the purpose.

"However desirous of gratifying any number of our fellow citizens, yet, with so recent a precedent before us, and being also well advised that we should not be justified by law, in countenancing, by our presence and official authority, a measure which tended to vest in certain persons a power unknown to the constitution, we feel ourselves under a necessity of declining to call the desired meeting.—We are, with all personal respect, Gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

"CALEB JENKIN.
"ANTHONY LEET.

"To James Napper Tandy, Esq; and the otherg gentlemen freemen and freeholders, who signed the requisition addressed to us."

The origin of Tobacco, from a curious account given by Dr Franklin of the hospitality of those we call the Savage Indians.

A Swedish minister took occasion to inform the chiefs of the Sasquehannah Indians, in a kind of sermon, of the principal historical facts on which the Christian religion is founded; and particularly the fall of our first parents by eating an apple. When the sermon was over, an old Indian orator replied, "What you have told us (said he) is very good; we thank you for coming so far to tell us those things you have heard from your mothers; in return, we will tell you what we have heard from our's.

"In the beginning, we had only flesh of animals to eat, and if they failed we starved; two of our hunters having killed a deer, and broiled a part of it, saw a young woman descend from the clouds, and seat herself on a hill hard by. Said one to the other, 'It is a spirit, perhaps, that has smelt our venison; let us offer some of it to her.' They accordingly gave her the tongue; she was pleased with its flavour, and said, 'Your kindness shall be rewarded; come here thirteen moons hence, and you shall find it.' They did so, and found where her right hand touched the ground, maize growing; where her left hand had been, kidney beans; and where her backside had been, they found tobacco." The Swedish minister was disgusted. "What I told you (said he) is sacred truth; your's is fable, fiction, and falsehood." The Indian, offended in his turn, replied, "My friend, your education has not been a good one; your mothers have not done you justice; they have not well instructed you in the rules of common civility. You saw that we, who understand and practise these rules, believed all your stories; why then do you refuse to believe our's? We believe, indeed, as you have told us, that it is bad to eat apples; it had been better (said he) that they had been all made into cyder; but we would not have told you so, had you not disbelieved the method by which we first obtained maize, kidney-beans, and tobacco."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

RALPHO TO CANDIDUS.

Othello. "Is he not *honest?*"
Iago. "*Honest*, my Lord!"
Oth. "Honest! ay, *honest.*"
Iago. "My Lord, for aught I *know.*"
Oth. "What do'st thou *think?*"
Iago. "*Think*, my Lord!"
Oth. "*Think*, my Lord! Why, by heaven, thou ECHO'ST me,
"As if there were some monster in thy thought
"Too hideous to be shown! Thou do'st mean something.
"Shew me thy thought."

MOOR OF VENICE, *Act III. Scene V.*

George's Square, Oct. 18.

VINDEX, *in answer to* CANDIDUS, *runs too much into verbal criticism, and is besides too long.*

ARRIVED AT LEITH, OCT. 18. Endeavour, Rutherford, from Weyburgh, with plank, &c.; Unity, Johnston, from Eastercace, with timber; Nelly, Paterson, from Gardenstone, in ballast; Robert, Geiler, from Zetland, with goods; Peggie, Anderson, from Manner, light; Nelly, Thomson, from Konningberg, with pease, &c.; Friendship, Marshall, from the Highlands and Portsoy, with goods, &c.; Mary, Redshaw, from Whitby, with oil, &c.; Betsey, Sharp, from Queensferry, light.

STOLEN or STRAYED from Stoneybank, near Musselburgh, last night, about six or seven o'clock,

A Small Brown or dark Chesnut MARE,

about thirteen hands high, having a white patch on her face, long switch tail, one of her hind legs white below the knee, and a large sprung sinew on the knee of one of her hind legs.

Any person who brings her to Stoneybank shall be paid all expences, and properly rewarded for their trouble.

Stoneybank, October 18. 1784.

LOST from a drove of Cattle on Friday last, betwixt Falkirk and Kirkliston,

A HIGHLAND STOT, tarred on the near shoulder, value about 3 l. 10 s.—Also, A RUNT, tarred on the far shoulder, value about 4 l. 4 s. Beside the above new tar marks, there were several old marks upon the parcels.—Whoever can give information about the said Cattle to Deacon George Melvis, Edinburgh, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD, ONE SHARE in the STOCK of the Bank of Scotland.

Enquire at John Moir, writer to the signet.

Not to be repeated.

SPIRITS AND WINES.

WALTER AITCHISON at his Warehouse, opposite the well, foot of Lawnmarket, (South side) Edinburgh,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he has on hand an excellent assort of SPIRITS and WINES; prices as under, viz.

	per Gallon.		per Gallon.
Best Double Rum, at	9s.	Holland's Gin, at	7s.
Good Ditto,	8s. 6d.	Good Ditto,	5s. 4d.
Single Ditto,	5s. 6d.	Real Proof Whisky,	3s. 10d.
Brandy,	8s.	Good Ditto,	3s. 8d.
Ditto,	6s.	Cinnamon,	6s.

Fine old Port Wine, 20s. a dozen, with bottles.
Sherry Wine, 20s. ditto, with ditto.
TEAS, SUGARS, &c. on the lowest terms of any in town.
W. A. also sells in wholesale, best BLUES and FRENCH STEARCH, fit for manufactories, being equally good with any made in London.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of RONALD CAMPBELL, Merchant in Campbelton.

IN consequence of a sequestration of the real and personal estate of the said Ronald Campbell, under the late statute; his creditors, agreable to advertisements thereby directed, met at Campbelton, on the 8th day of October current, when they unanimously made choice of Bailie Hugh Maxwell, merchant in Campbelton, to be interim-factor on said estates, he having found caution as the law directs.—The meeting also appointed, Friday the 19th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the next general meeting of said Ronald Campbell's creditors, within the house of Mrs Watson, vintner in Campbelton, in order to continue the present factor, or to chuse a trustee or trustees in his stead.

The creditors or agents or attornies properly authorised, are requested to attend accordingly, and to produce their grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, so far as they were not produced at the former meeting.

The factor also hereby gives notice, that on his petition, the Sheriff-substitute of Argyle, appointed Thursday the 21st day of October current, and each Thursday in the three succeeding weeks, being the 28th day of October current, and the 4th and 11th days of November next, for the public examination of the said Ronald Campbell and his family, and others acquainted with his business, within the Sheriff Court-house of Campbelton, at twelve o'clock noon, on each of these days, when the creditors or their agents or attornies are requested to attend.

HUGH MAXWELL.

FOR JAMAICA,

The Ship COLUMBUS,

JAMES WILSON, Master,

Is now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, for Martha Brae, Green Island, and Lucea, and will be clear to sail by the 10th December next.

For freight or passage, apply to James Gammell and Company, Greenock.

N. B. The time of this vessel's sailing may be depended on.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Oct. 15. 1784.

Wheat,	23 s.	0 d.	22 s.	6 d.	20	0 } Crop 1784.
Barley,	21	0	19	0	18	0 }
Oats,	15	0	13	0	12	0 }
Peafe,	17	0				Crop 1783.

By order of the Right Honourable
The Lord Provoft, the Magiſtrates and Council of the City of EDINBURGH.

ALL HALLOW-FAIR of this City is to begin on Monday the 8th of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, to continue the uſual time; and is to be kept and held in the WESTER BEARFORD's PARK.

By the Right Honourable the Lord Provoſt, the Magiſtrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

ON Wedneſday the 3d day of November next, at four o'clock afternoon, in the High Juſticiary Court-houſe,

THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES OF THE

CITY's COMMON GOOD,

Are to be SET for two years, after Martinmas next, viz.

1. Impoſt on Wines, and Mark per Pack.
2. Weigh-houſe of Edinburgh, and Leather Market Cuſtoms.
3. The Land Cloth, and Fleſhmarket Cuſtoms, and the Tallow tron Weighage.
4. The Cuſtoms of the Houſe of Muir, and Sheep Flakes.
5. Fruit Market Cuſtoms, and Fruit Metts.
6. Meal and Corn Markets.
7. Cauſey-mail Cuſtoms and Shed Carts.
8. Fiſhmarket Cuſtoms.
9. Poultry and Bread Markets.
10. Veal Market Cuſtoms.
11. Weigh-houſe of Leith.
12. Fleſhmarket of Leith.

The conditions of roup, to be ſeen at the City Clerk's Chamber.

By the Right Honourable the Lord Provoſt, the Magiſtrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THERE is to be SET by public roup, in the Council Chamber of the ſaid City, on Wedneſday the 27th day of October current, at five o'clock afternoon, for one year after Candlemas next,

The Paſturage of the Weſter, and what remains unſeſed of the Middle and Eaſter BEARFORD's PARKS; as alſo, the Paſturage of the two South Parks, called Dean of Guild Allan's.

There will likewiſe be SET, the Paſturage of the BOROUGH LOCH, or MEADOW, at preſently poſſeſſed by William Borthwick gardener;—and the DUNG of the Extended Royalty, in one or more bounds, as ſhall be agreed upon at the roup.

The articles of roup to be ſeen at the City-clerk's Chamber.

A DWELLING-HOUSE IN MONTROSE,

To be SOLD by private bargain,

ALL and Whole thoſe Fore, Middle, and back TENEMENTS of LAND, with the Offices, Gardens, and Pertinents, lying on the weſt ſide of the Caſtlegate of Montroſe, which lately belonged to and were poſſeſſed by the deceaſed Sir James Nicholſon of Glenbervie, Baronet.

This Lodging conſiſts of a dining-room, drawing-room, parlour, and two bed-chambers on one flat, finiſhed in a very elegant manner; three bed-rooms and ſervants apartments above; a large kitchen, ſervants room, wine and ale cellars with catacombs, and coal-cellars on the ground flat. And in the offices adjoining, a ſtable, hay-loft, brew-houſe, and poultry-yard.

For further particulars, apply to William Baillie writer in Montroſe.

BY ADJOURNEMENT.

TO be SOLD, by voluntary roup, within the houſe of John Ogſton baker in Portſburgh, on Wedneſday the 20th day of October current, at five o'clock afternoon,

SUNDRY DWELLING HOUSES, lying near the foot of Lady Lawſon's Wynd, Portſburgh, as preſently poſſeſſed by David Macintoſh plaiſterer, at the yearly rent of 4 l. 10 s. Sterling; William Alexander wright, at the yearly rent of 1 l. Sterling; Thomas Chalmers port-waiter, at the yearly rent of 2 l. Sterling; David Reid weaver, at the yearly rent of 2 l. Sterling; William Scott brewer's ſervant, at the yearly rent of 2 l. Sterling; and others;—the yearly rent of the whole ſubjects amounting to 28 l. 3 s. Sterling. The premiſſes are in good repair, and pay no feu-duty. And, for the encouragement of purchaſers, they will be expoſed to ſale at the moderate rate of 140 l. Sterling.

Any perſon inclining to make a private bargain betwixt and the day of ſale, may apply to Dr Boyd, Solicitor-at-law, Paterſon's Court, Edinburgh; or to James Megget brewer at Newington; either of whom having power to conclude the ſame, and to give every neceſſary information as to the ſubject.

FARM NEAR INVERNESS.

TO be LET on leaſe, for ſuch number of years as may be agreeable to the tenant, and entered upon at the term of Whitſunday next,

The LANDS of KINMYLIES, in the parith and county of Inverneſs, conſiſting of 502 acres of arable land, and ſeveral hundred acres of well-grown planting. One half of the arable land is incloſed and ſubdivided, and the proprietor will incloſe and ſubdivide the other half, or make a proper allowance to the tackſman for doing it.

Theſe lands have a fine ſouthern expoſure, and come cloſe to the weſt ſuburb of the town of Inverneſs. The whole of them lie within a mile of the town, which makes the carriage of dung and other manure very eaſy to the tackſman; and as the planting is well grown, and forms a ring round the farm, it not only affords conſiderable ſhelter, but will enable the tackſman to winter a number of cattle.—There is a convenient farm-houſe, and offices anſwerable.

Propoſals for a leaſe may be given in to Major Fraſer of Balladrum, or to Alexander Baillie, Eſq; of Dochfour, near Inverneſs; to Lachlan Duff writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh; or to Mr Robert Webſter at Foulis, near Dundee; and every offer will be kept ſecret that is not accepted of.

To be LET, for ſix years from Whitſunday 1785,

THE Farm of HATTON, in the pariſh of Kinloſs, and ſhire of Elgin, conſiſting of about two hundred and forty Scots acres, all arable, and remarkable for yielding grain of the beſt quality.

This farm is incloſed with ditch and hedge, and will be ſubdivided, if the tackſman chooſes it, upon the ordinary terms.

The advantages and conveniencies of this farm are well known to all in its neighbourhood.

Propoſals may be addreſſed to the proprietor, or Major General Sir Hector Munro, M. P. at Novarhouſe by Dingwall, to Mr John Fraſer writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or Mr Thomas Baird, Sir Hector's factor, Dingwall.—The propoſals to be given in betwixt and Candlemas 1785, and ſhall be concealed, if deſired.

The farm is within a mile of the town and harbour of Findhorn, three miles of Forres, and five of Elgin, at which places dung can be procured on very moderate terms, and ſea-ſhells in great quantities, along the ſhore, which laſt the tenants on the eſtate of Muirton have, without paying for them.

It is to obſerved, that there are houſes and buildings on this farm, to the extent of L. 300 Sterling, or thereby. And as this melioration may alarm any who may incline to make an offer for the farm, the proprietor thinks it neceſſary to mention, that the tackſman ſhall not be loaded with more of theſe meliorations than are thought neceſſary and uſeful to him.

N. B. The reaſon why the leaſe of Hatton is made for ſo ſhort a ſpace as ſix years, is, that it may correſpond with all the other leaſes on the eſtate of Muirton, which expire at Whitſunday 1791.

VOLATILE SALT of VINEGAR.

THIS Volatile Salt of Vinegar is held in the higheſt eſteem as the beſt kind of ſmelling bottle, both in this kingdom and many foreign countries, it reviving the ſpirits to a miracle, and recovering perſons immediately from either fainting or hyſteric fits. It is a certain preſervative from the plague, malignant fevers, the ſmall pox, meaſles, and other contagious diſorders. It relieves the headach almoſt inſtantaneouſly, and is equally ſerviceable in lowneſs and depreſſion of ſpirits. It is of infinite uſe in playhouſes, large aſſemblies, or hot crouded rooms, purifying the air, ſo as to render it neither obnoxious nor diſagreeable. In ſhort, it is the beſt preſervative from all infectious diſorders, and no one ought to go into a ſick room without it.

The true volatile Salt of vinegar is prepared and ſold by T. Garnonon chemiſt, at No. 10, in Ludgate-hill, London; and, by his appointment, alſo ſold by Hamilton, Elder, and Co. in Edinburgh.

*** Price three ſhillings the bottle.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE,

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Robert Wharton, vintner in Ayr, upon Friday next the 22d day of October, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, The following LANDS, lately the property of the deceaſed Charles Dalrymple, Eſq. of Orangefield, and diſponed by him to truſtees, for behoof of his creditors, viz. The Farm of SHIELDS, and part of the Lands of SANDYFOORD, a jacent thereto, conſiſting altogether of about 228 acres of rich arable ground, including about ſeven acres of meadow; beſides about four acres of thriving belts and plantations, lying in the pariſh of St Quivox, and within four Engliſh miles of Ayr, to which there is a good toll road. There is a complete ſteading of new farm houſes upon the Shields, and the lands are incloſed and divided with thriving hedges, and are ſet to good tenants, at 258 l. 18 s. 10 ½d. of yearly rent, free of all deductions.

At the ſame time, will be expoſed to ſale, the Lands of GRENKNOW, conſiſting of ſeveral incloſures, at the village of Monktown, and Houſes and Yard thereto belonging; the free yearly rent of which, after deducing 1 s. 10 d. 1-twelfth of Ceſs, is 13 l. 4 s. 3 d. 1-twelfth Sterling.—The progreſs of rights, and articles of roup, will be ſeen in the hands of Charles Shaw, writer in Ayr.

SALE of SUPERIORITIES in Dumfries-ſhire.

TO be SOLD, within the Exchange coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 3d of December next, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The following PARTS of the Eſtate of HOLMAINS, yet unſold, to be expoſed in the lots, and at the prices after mentioned.

Lot I. The ſuperiority of the ſeven merk land of Perſbyhall, called Graighouſeſtead and Midghme, belonging in property to Joſeph and —— Richardſons; the three merk land of Lairdholm and Plewlandaſh, belonging to —— Johnſton; the forty ſhilling land of Rammerſcales, belonging to Mr Mounſey, and the five and a half merk land of Raffels, Robbiewhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, belonging in property to Mr Carruthers of Hardrigs; to be expoſed for the encouragement of offerers at 300 l. Sterling.

All theſe lands are held by Holmains of the Crown; they are rated in the ceſs-books at 617 merks, and pay 1 l. 15 s. 3 ½d. Sterling of annual feu-duty. Lairdholm and Plewlandaſh are preſently under judicial ſale, at the inſtance of the apparent heir, for that a year's rent, or above 80 l. will, upon the ſale, be exigible by the ſuperior from the purchaſer, and he will alſo have a near proſpect of compoſitions for entries in ſome of the other lands, particularly in Raffels, Robbiewhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, the preſent vaſſal about 90 years of age, having ſold a conſiderable part of them.

Lot II. The ſuperiority of the forty ſhilling land of Cockethill, belonging in property to Mr Mounſey, valued in the ceſs-books at 100 merks, held by Holmains of the Crown, and paying to him 2 l. Scots of feu-duty; to be expoſed at 40 l.

In caſe the lands in Lot I. do not ſell *in cumulo*, they will be divided into the following parcels, and expoſed at the prices after-mentioned, viz.

Parcel I. Perſbyhall, called Craighouſeſteads and Midgbrae, valued at 142 merks, and paying 20 merks Scots of feu-duty; to be put up at 80 l.

II. Lairdholm and Plewlandaſh, valued at 140 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of feu-duty; to be put up at 1030 l.

III. Rammerſcales, valued at 90 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of feu-duty, and 3 s. 4 d. Scots, in augmentation of the rental; to be put up at 80 l.

IV. Raffels, Robbiewhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, valued at 245 merks, and paying 5 ½ merks of feu-duty; to be put up at 80 l.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet, will ſhow the title-deeds, and conditions of ſale; and thoſe who wiſh for farther information, or incline to purchaſe by private bargain, may apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh.

SALE of the ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In Whole or in *Lots*—by PRIVATE BARGAIN.

TO be SOLD, all and whole the Lands and Eſtate of ORCHARDTON, lying within the pariſhes of Buittle, Rerrick, and united pariſhes of Gelton and Kelton, and ſhewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This eſtate conſiſts of 3367 acres Scots meaſure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent paſture.—Almoſt the whole eſtate is incloſed, and the arable farms are ſubdivided with good fences. The farm houſes, which are timbered with the beſt foreign wood, and covered with ſlates, and office-houſes, are in the very beſt order, moſt of them having been built within theſe three or four years. The free rent of the eſtate is 1014 l. Sterl. after deduction of all public burdens, and by ſubdividing the larger farms, a conſiderable riſe of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, marle, ſea-ſhells, ſleech, &c. with which the lands are plentifully ſupplied.

The natural wood on this eſtate is extenſive, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 3000 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious manſion-houſe, with a complete ſet of office-houſes, and houſes for labouring ſervants, executed in the moſt ſubſtantial manner. In erecting and completing which buildings, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is alſo a good garden and orchard well ſtocked with fruit trees.

The Houſe of Orchardton is delightfully ſituated near the Bay of Hilton on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding proſpect of the coaſt of England on the oppoſite ſhore. Within the bounds of the eſtate are ſeveral good harbours, fit to receive veſſels of conſiderable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the houſe of Orchardton; from the Bay near the houſe, the family reſiding there may at all ſeaſons be plentifully ſupplied with a variety of fiſh, which are taken by the ſervants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this eſtate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the ſpring and ſummer are earlier than in any other place in Scotland, and the cold and other diſagreeable effects of the eaſt wind are ſcarcely felt.

The whole eſtate holds of the Crown for payment of ſmall feu and blanch duties, and ſtands valued in the ceſs-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty ſhilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The eſtate will be either ſold together, or in the following lots, viz.

Lot I.—Mains of Orchardton, Chapelcroft, Blackbelly, &c. New Mill of Orchardton and Glenſhinnock, and Mill of Auchincairn.

NOTA. This lot includes the manſion-houſe, and all the natural wood.

Lot II.—The Farm of Clonyards, lying detached from the reſt of the eſtate.

Lot III.—The Farm of Caigton.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton houſe, William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, Edinburgh, who will ſhow the tacks, rental, progreſs of writs, and a plan and meaſurement of the eſtate.

BEAUME DE VIE,

The moſt approved REMEDY for AUTUMNAL COMPLAINTS.

THIS celebrated and long-eſtabliſhed Medicine is confeſſedly the greateſt preſervative in the whole Materia Medica. By its corroborating, attenuating, and detergent powers, it fortifies the ſtomach and bowels, purifies the blood and juices, and gives to the whole ſyſtem its natural equilibrium. To theſe qualities we attribute its having proved ſo eminently ſerviceable in Gouty, Rheumatic, and Scorbutic habits.—From the ſame principle, it has never failed to relieve in Languid, Nervous, and Hypochondriac caſes: And hence it has been found ſo particularly beneficial in female diſorders.

The public are requeſted to take notice, that the BEAUME DE VIE is now ſold by Meſſ. Dicey and Co. Bow Church-yard, with the hand writing of T. Becket on the label paſted on every bottle, price THREE SHILLINGS; alſo by Meſſ. Hufband, Elder and Co. Edinburgh, Mr Nicol, Dundee, Meſſ. Morriſon and Son, Perth, Mr Thomſon, Aberdeen, Mr Saint, Newcaſtle, and Mr Potts, Dublin.

To prevent the unwary from being impoſed on, purchaſers are deſired to be particularly attentive to the written ſignature of T. Becket, as above mentioned, as the only legal ſecurity againſt the ill conſequences that may ariſe from impoſition or forgery.

By Authority of the Court of Seſſion,

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 1ſt day of December next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS of WESTER RYND, lying in the pariſh of Rynd and county of Perth, the proven rent whereof, after all deductions, is 165 l. 6 s. and the upſet price is appointed to be 4132 l. 10 s. Sterling, being 25 years purchaſe of ſaid rent. They conſiſt of about 200 acres Scots meaſure, and give a freehold qualification.

This eſtate is ſituate upon the river Earn, about one mile above its junction with the Tay, and as much below the bridge of Earn, and is diſtant about three computed miles from the town of Perth, to which there is eaſy communication by good roads, or by the river, which is navigable by veſſels of conſiderable burden for ſome miles above theſe Lands.

The greateſt part of the eſtate is ſurrounded by the river Earn, which forms a peninſula, containing about 200 acres, upon the neck whereof is ſituated a neat and commodious Manſion-houſe lately built, whereto are office-houſes, dove-cot, garden, and two large orchards well ſtored with fruit trees of various kinds, and of the beſt quality. The houſe and orchyards are well ſheltered with barren planting, which, with the timber upon the banks of the river, conſiſting chiefly of oak, aſh, and remarkably fine Laburnums, are very valuable.

Within the bounds of the eſtate are four Salmon-fiſhings, preſently very low rented. The grounds are alſo low ſet, paying at preſent only about 16 ſhillings per acre; whereas the Lands in the neighbourhood, though of no better quality, give from 35 to 40 ſhillings per acre.

The purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the manſion houſe, &c. and about 30 acres of the land; and a conſiderable part of the price may remain in his hands.

For further particulars, enquire of John Young, junior, writer in Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 15th of December 1784, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The Following LANDS and ESTATE which belonged to WILLIAM MACFARLANE of Macfarlane, and JOHN MACFARLANE his eldeſt ſon, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I.—The Lands and Barony of ARROCHAR, comprehending the Lands of Nether Arrochar, lying in the pariſh of Arrochar and ſhire of Dumbarton; as alſo, the Forty Shilling Lands of TULLICHENTAUL, lying in the pariſh of Luſs and ſaid ſhire.

The proven rent, after all deductions, is 662 l. 5 s. 4 d. 11-12ths.

And the proven value of theſe lands, being twenty-four years purchaſe of the rental, is . . . L. 16,556 13 3 12-12ths

And the proven value of the extenſive and thriving woods upon theſe lands is . . 3,209 0 0

Upſet price of Lot I. . . L. 19,756 13 3 12-12ths

The barony of Arrochar is held of the Crown, and ſtands rated in the valuation-books of the county at the ſum of 734 l. 14 s. 2 d. The lands of Tullichentaul are held feu of Sir James Colquhoun of Luſs.

The woods upon this eſtate are very extenſive, and have riſen conſiderably in value ſince the proof was taken, which is about four years ago.

Upon one farm alone there is a riſe of rent of 40 l. 17 s. 2 d. 6-12ths, at Whitſunday 1785; and upon another farm there is a riſe of 13 l. 8 s. 6 d. at Whitſunday 1787; neither of which make part of the proven rental. Conſiderable riſes are expected upon other farms, the leaſes of ſome of which have expired ſince the ſequeſtration, and the leaſes of many others are very near at an end.

This eſtate is of a very conſiderable extent, being about 26 or 27 miles in length along the Banks of Lochlomond.—It's breadth is various; at ſome parts it is five and ſix miles, bounded by the ſhires of Perth, Stirling, and Argyle. There are four ſmall Iſlands in Lochlomond belonging to the eſtate, on which there is a good deal of barren timber.

Upon the eſtate there is a neat convenient manſion houſe and garden, with a complete ſet of office-houſes lately built, conſiſting of a large ſtable, with 12 ſtalls and hay-loft, a large barn, byre, gardener's houſe, coach-houſe, &c. all ſlated, and pleaſantly ſituated near the head, and within a gun ſhot of Lochlong, a large ſalt water loch, or arm of the ſea, abounding in every kind of white-fiſh, ſhell-fiſh, ſalmond, flounders, mackrell, and herrings.

There is roe, buck, hart, tarmachan, black cock, and other game on the eſtate, which runs five or ſix miles along the ſhore of this loch.

The manſion-houſe is diſtant from Inverary 21 miles, and the like diſtance from Dumbarton, the King's military highway running by it, and through the whole eſtate, and the poſt paſſes three times a week and repaſſes as often from thoſe towns.

The tiends are valued and exhauſted, ſo that there can be no augmentation of ſtipend.

By act of Parliament, the proprietor is entitled to keep a weekly market ever Wedneſday at Inveriach, four free fairs there, and one at Tarbat yearly

LOT II.—The Lands of BURNHOUSES, lying in the pariſh of Eccles and ſhire of Berwick.

The free proven rental of theſe lands, after all deductions, is 68 l.

The proven value of this lot, at twenty-two years purchaſe of the free rent, is 1501 l. 10 s.

The lands are held of a ſubject ſuperior.

LOT III.—The Lands of BAILTAWS and HUNTFIELD, lying in the pariſh of Libberton and ſhire of Lanark.

The free proven rental of theſe lands, after deducing one-fifth of the rent of Bailtaws, to the teinds of which there is no right, amounts to 71 l. 3 s. 10 d. 8-12ths.

The proven value of the lands, at twenty-two years purchaſe of the rent, is . . . L. 1568 5 6 8-12ths

The free teind of Bailtaws is 7 l. 14 s. 8 d. which at the proven value of five years purchaſe, is . . 38 13 4

Upſet price of Lot III. . . L. 1604 18 10 8-12ths

The lands are held of a ſubject ſuperior.

There is a good manſion-houſe, with commodious office-houſes upon the lands of Huntfield.

The articles of ſale and title-deeds of the different lands may be ſeen at the office of Mr Bruce, depute-clerk of Seſſion. Copies of the proven rental may be got from Francis and John Anderſons, writers to the Signet; to whom, or to William Macewan, the factor on the eſtates, perſons wiſhing to be informed of further particulars may apply.

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